THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,606 Tons Register, to sail about the 20th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

THE "ROWANTREE."

THIS fine A 1 Ship is intended to clear for Liverpool in all October; having a great part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, apply to Consignees LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fast-sailing Brig NASRY, 293 Tons, Register. Captain S. A. BOX, to sail within 10 days. For Freight or passage apply to Captain S. A. BOX at the Office of Messrs. DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Screw Steam Ship BOMBAY, Captain J. WOOLEY, now thoroughly repaired and in good condition, will start to Cochin on or about the 20th instant, touching the intermediate Ports of Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Freight and Passage apply to CULLIANDASS NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship BIRMA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT & THENCE TO GOGO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

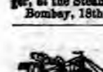
THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 18th Oct., 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakeparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 9 A.M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office ext to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 18th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, especially of Acids, per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain Moos, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co., Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.

Bombay, 7th October 1862.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief.—This original Portrait was taken a few day's before the departure from England of the last mail. It is considered highly successful, and presents a striking contrast to the many spurious imitations which have been issued. Beautifully Colored, each Rs. 3-0.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WILLIAMSON & Co.,

COMMISSION, HOUSE & GENERAL AGENTS, AND REGISTRARS,

No. 6, BAZE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

THE want of an Agency to supply to gentlemen, arriving from the interior, at Bombay, and at outstations, their *professional* and *domestic requirements* which, for want of local information they experience *considerable difficulty, unnecessary expense* and *sacrifice of their valuable time* in providing themselves with, have induced the undersigned to supply this *desideratum*.

They feel confident from the extensive arrangements they have entered into, to secure *Home and domestic supplies of the very best quality*; information regarding *House, Tent, Carriage, Horse*, and *articles of Furniture on hire or for sale*, as also of qualified well conducted *artizans* and other employées. They have an efficient staff to clear *Baggage*, &c. through the *Custom House* and *Railway Stations*, to negotiate engagement of *passage or freight per Steamers, Sailing Vessels, Baggalows, Patamars, Bunder Boats*, &c. to every Port, and they trust to give every satisfaction.

The terms are moderate and detailed in their circular.

WILLIAMSON & Co., Commission Agents, &c.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA

PORT OF AMOY.

THE AMOY DOCK COMPANY'S NEW GRANITE DOCK, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work is executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late JOSEPH GRIERSON, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES, Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.

Surat, 8th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership which hitherto subsisted between FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE and COWASJEE NOWROJEE, who conducted the business of Hotel-keepers under the name of FRAMJEE and Co., as joint proprietors of the Hotel known as the "Clarendon Family Hotel," Byculla, having been dissolved by mutual consent on and from the 1st September 1862, all persons indebted to, or having dealings with the said Framjee and Co., are hereby requested to pay their debts, on account of and in connection with the said Hotel, to Framjee Byramjee, who will henceforth conduct the business thereof on his own sole account. Persons acting contrary to this notice will do so at their own peril and risk.

Dated this 8th day of October 1862.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirement of Clauses VIII and IX. of act XXV. of 1856. Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the Valuation and the Rate assessed for the year 1862 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Island of Bombay and Colaba is now and will remain open at this Office until FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the inspection of all parties concerned, and that any objection to the Rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated in writing and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. TRACEY, Clerk.

Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th October 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Naudgam, Chatlisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Beautifully Colored

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, each of which is warranted to be an *Original*.—HERBERT and Co. have just imported by the Mail Steamer, upwards of three thousand Portraits of the most eminent Statesmen, Authors, Warriors, Scientific-men, Church Dignitaries, Engineers, and numerous others celebrated in "Arts, Arms and Song."

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

T. WILLIAMSON

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Cut at the Shop		Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses		„ 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand :—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Re. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Wholesale General Dealers.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Beesma, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best. do.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. DULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
	No. 1 Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 Blue „ „	30
	„ Pts. „ „	16
Claret	No. 3 Yellow „ „	26
	„ Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4 Green „ „	22
	„ Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc Red „ „	17
	„ Pts. „ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co. per 2 dozen Pts.	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil per 2 doz. Pts.	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	35
	Braunberger	38
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
	Black Seal Pts.	28
Port	„ „ Pts.	24
	Red Seal	18
	„ „ Pts.	12
	Amontillado Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30
	Pale Brown „ „	26
Sherry	Light Golden Green „ „	28
	Pale Yellow „ „	24
	Pale White „ „	18
	Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)	32
	„ „ (Yellow „)	26
	Gin Old Tom	20
	Whiskey, Saucel Malt	22
	Rum, Old Jamaica	20
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
	White „ Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts.	21
	Maraschino Di Zara	40
	„ Pts.	21
	Cherry Brandy	30
	„ Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BURTON CASTLE."

Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing 4 „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART FERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases :—

Ducemier's.
Brandenburg Freres.
Hennessay's.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Cask containing 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anisette	30
St. Géorge „	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chamberlin „	20	BRANDIES.	
Do. Pints.	11		Rs.
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Delbruck Fils old	
Do. Pints.	10	Cognac	32
CLARETS.	Rs.	Charlite Dupont's do	25
		Castillon's do	28
Léoville, qts.	30	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Chateau Margaux	22	Raspberry	20
Sauterne	22	Cherry Cordial	20
SHERRY.	Rs.	Whiskey	21
Old Golden	22	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Brown	20	GINGER WINE, by John Grabble	20
		GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margaux		„	„ 54
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	„ „ 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	„ „ 21
Do.	J. C. Moriset	Quarts	„ „ 36
Do. do.		Pints	„ „ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE			„ „ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.			„ „ 18
CURACOA			„ „ 42
MARASCHINO			„ „ 40
SHERRY BRANDY			„ „ 30

SPIRITS—

Brandies '4, 18, 24, 30, 36			„ „
do.	Julles Robins (30 years old)		„ „ 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		„ „ 20
Gin	Old Tom Booth, London		„ „
Do.	Hollands in cases		„ „
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		„ „ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY; POONA, KAMPTEE, HYDERABAD, AND BOLSEN.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

23, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

TERMS.—*Two months' credit only allowed.* If bills are not paid within this time, interest will be charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum until they are so. These terms have been well known for years, yet hundreds who have kept us out of our cash for periods varying from six months to as many years, have eventually refused to pay interest, as they considered us "not entitled to it"! We do not want interest from any one—we prefer payment within two months.

Purchasers will please pay particular attention to what is stated above.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Only Half and One and Two Anna Stamps will hereafter be received in payment of Bills; and these only when Half an Anna for each Rupee is added to amount due. All other Stamps are of no use to us, and are therefore not required.

We will not be responsible for anything lost after having been posted. Banghy peece's are very rarely lost, but ducks are sometimes "robbed," and the Postal authorities must be looked to for recompense.

FOR SALE.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

	Rs. as.
Acton, Eliza.—The English bread-book for domestic use	3 0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
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The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

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COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

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ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 16th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
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„ on demand		2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris, at 8 days' sight		1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 5 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of any charge, and will draw Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 „

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Messrs. Findlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and Commercial Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st October 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 1¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 1 1/32d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

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THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„	On demand		1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes			1s. 11¾d. „

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. „
„	On demand		1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland	do.		1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.		1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight			1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge (including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 „
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Intermana.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Pudumsy and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee; half bale Wool, 1½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 338 packages Wet Dates, 378½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Victoria Bridge.—600 bales Cotton, 1,751 cwt., Ritchie, Stewart and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 121 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.

Hahneman.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Hemraz Kessowjee; 75 bales Wool, 231 cwt., Khan Mohmud Hubibbhoy; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Howden.—144 bags Linseed, 216 cwt.; 56 bags Sursee Seed, 84 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

James Smith.—800 bags Sursee Seed, 1,200 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Peerless.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Premchund Roychund.

Oriental.—101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—600 packages Cowdies, 630 cwt. Mooljee Ramjee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nuray Kessowjee and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Topun Enderjee.

For Aden.

Bartle Frere.—9 cases Sardines, 75 dozens, Dawood Khan Hubib Moola.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—4 bundles Silk, 257 lbs., Hajee Abdoola Mangit.

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1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
309	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley...	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ...	... River Kunhrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Bélen...	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	... Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner...	... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ..	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ...	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1057 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8.)
940 Wings of the Wind, Wylie—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee. (c.l.Sept.18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1060 Beeston Castle, Cornay—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l.Sept. 5)
1171 Equanimodaw, Hennessy—Wallace & Co. (c.l. Oct. 3)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct.)
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l.Sept.1)
1218 Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c.l. Sept. 9)
1326 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l.Sept.15)
818 Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee (c.l. Sept. 6)
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
836 Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co. (c.l.Sept. 30)
1181 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff. (c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA

869 Albert and Edward, T. McKinney.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Rajee Ismail Sidick (c.l.Aug.27)
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnen.

FOR COLOMBO.

150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan. (c.l.Oct.14)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966 Benares, (s), G. P. Wright. (c. l. Oct. 17)

FOR CLYDE.

462 Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
955 Bombay Castle, (s) Campbell—M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Gos, Maria—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
435 Coringa (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuley—P. & A. Graham & Co.
808 Foolaka Sawden, H. T. Watts—Wossmas Voydina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
309 Juddal Maumon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooleimally.
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
706 Mayaram Dayaram Bradyc—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nassarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
450 Scindian (s), Murrison—H. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1290 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1500 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

609 Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Cowasjee Davar & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Donnabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.

408 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Ladbester & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

584 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

788 Clyde, Coutts—Cassellis—Dunolly & Co.
756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Ukko.

FOR RANGOON.

496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dalisch.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovanstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sep. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
536	Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloise, Philpot.	Aug. 5
822	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
766	Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Fryan.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1109	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Rrison, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Lockie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1044	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
837	Victoria, Tate.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 8
535	Wellington, Ayling.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops)	July 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

General Havelock, Spowart.

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott.
1001 Algiers, Morris.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co. July 5
519 Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co. Aug. 29
1238 Gimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co. Sep. 8
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. July 15
1268 Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1564 Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co. July 18
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co. June 19
1194 Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co. Sep. 8
952 Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co. July 29
642 Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co. July 17
843 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster.
1104 Kelsick, Geneste. Aug. 5
747 Miletus, Bell.
650 Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co. Aug. 27
951 Mornington—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 12
973 Natala, Suther—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 14
1081 Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co. July 11
1341 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. Sept. 12
1272 Protector, Clarke Aug. 16
1337 Qu en of the Seas, Glendinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.
923 Recs der, Seborne—Coupland & Co.
966 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers. June 17
488 Richard Cobden, Randell—Coupland & Co. July 29
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. July 19
1190 Talavera, Bayne—Coupland & Co. Sept. 12
988 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co. Sept. 12
1785 Tudor, Wharland. Aug. 8
1339 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. Sept.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1334 Belgravia, Proctcost, (arrived at Aden 4th Sept.)
1068 Magnolia, Bayman. July 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

488 Harold Hughes, Paterson. July 26
584 Hogh, Matteggart. Aug. 5

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE

1342 Fanny Forsyth, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 16

FROM CARDIFF.

795 Cambay, Wilson. Aug. 17
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
844 Lacy and Harriet.
786 Maria Somes, Lean—Lockie & Co.

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307 Simoom, Daugley. Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858 Bacephalus, Black.
140 Sonderborg.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

Emma, McKenzie. Aug. 11
Fides Aug. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1763 John Stuart, Burnsee.
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8
985 Patterson, Lumble. Aug. 11

FROM FALMOUTH.

642 Zemindar. Aug. 18

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

665 John Bright, (s) Thatcher C. M. S. N. Co. Aug. 21

FROM THE CLYDE.

373 Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan. June 28
930 General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 27
710 Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 2
437 Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
799 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 15
650 Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co. Aug. 27
397 Penang (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.
761 Sailor Prince, Lowe. July 22
640 Sarah, Love.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

358 Celeretas—Volkart Brothers.
350 Diana—Volkart Brothers.

FROM ADEN.

Carnatic.
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. Aug. 29
684 Fides.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1455 Aratoon Apear, (s.)
379 Bombay Merchant.
311 Crusader Sept. 17
577 Delhi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Aug. 28
1010 Earl of Clare.
624 Fort William.
760 Gem of the Ocean (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co. Sept. 8
393 Good Success.
1312 Knight Errant. Sept. 17
2075 Norway (A.)—Forbes & Co. Aug. 16
1031 Speedy Stranack. Sept. 12
1455 Simla.
3000 Simla, (s)—P. & O. Co.
1217 Tasmania.

FROM MADRAS.

175 Anna Henderson—Robinson & Co.
1069 Ellen Bates—E. Bates & Co.

FROM CHINA.

1499 Boston Light (A)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1060 Khundershah.
858 Regina.

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1459 Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co. Sept. 12
1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM ADELAIDE.

669 Agincourt, Pashley.

FROM BORDEAUX.

ALLEGED FALSE MEASURES.—Dawjee Hurridass was charged under the 205th section of the Indian Penal Code with fraudulently using five false measures for measuring grain.

Mr. Bayley appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Police Havildar Rowjee Bappoo said,—I know the defendant, he provides Pharu measures for Brokers to measure grain. On Monday last, I, Mr. Kirschner and another sepoy went to the grain bunder, grain was being measured on board a prahus. By order of Mr. Kirschner we seized the measures on board five prahus. We took them to the Mazagon Police office and found that they did not agree with the standard measure. Each measure was in excess of the standard measure. The defendant was not using these measures.

Mr. Bayley,—I think your worship that statement puts an end to the case under the 205th section of the Indian Penal Code.

Witness continued,—The grain belonged to merchants not to the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley,—Each of these measures appear to bear the Government stamps on the side and on the joints of them. While these measures were being used the defendant was on shore. He is a respectable Muccadum. I swear that these measures do not correspond with the standard measures. I don't know why they do not correspond with the standard measures though they bear the Government stamp. I did not press down the grain. I measured with Patna rice, which we got from a Wannia's. One Pharah and a quarter was brought. The operation took place last Monday after 1 o'clock. I have not got a memorandum of the difference of each measure. It took about a quarter of an hour to measure. Defendant said that they were his measures. I have measured grain several times up-country. Defendant came when the Pharah measures were brought on the wharf. I did not see him till after the measures were seized. Rice was being measured in the prahus.

Mr. Michael Tighe, Police Constable said,—I have just now in presence of the defendant and the Police officer Rowjee Bappoo seen the five pharah measures that were produced, filled with rice, the measures were carefully filled, the same as I would fill them myself if I was going to measure with them. The first measure turned seventeen Pylees and one seer. The second one seventeen pylees and three quarters of a seer. The third one seventeen pylees two and a half seers. The fourth seventeen Pylees and three quarters of a seer. The fifth seventeen pylees and two seers. That was without shaking, and measured with the Collector's measure. I then measured the Police pharah measure with the Collector's pylee and seer measure and found it to be seventeen pylees and nearly one seer.

Mr. Bayley submitted that the case did not come under the 205th Section of the Indian Penal Code which said,—"That, whosoever uses any false weight or false measure of capacity, or fraudulently uses weight or measures different from what they should be, shall be punished with imprisonment either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both." The defendant did not use the measures himself and there had been no proof of their having been used fraudulently by any one; and they had all got the Government mark on them. He therefore submitted that the offence did not come under the section of the Code above cited.

His Worship said, the objection taken by Mr. Bayley was good, and that there had been no proof that the defendant had used the measures, but as there was a witness present on behalf of the defendant it would be as well to call him.

Hargovund Hurryshewker said,—I am a stamper in the office of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and the only person who stamps measures. I stamped them all. There are forty stamps on each measure. Previous to stamping I compare the measure with the standard measure in presence of the owner. At the time they were stamped they were correct, but in the rainy season the measures alter a little. The wood expands and in the winter it gets dried. In the rainy season it would hold less. No wooden measure is exactly the same at all seasons of the year. We stamp four times in the year. We do re-stamp measures. I don't recollect when we stamped these measures. This one (indicated) was stamped in 1862. I have examined the five pharah measures that were produced, two measures are *a little* short and one is a little in excess of the standard measure. The other two are correct. I filled them with Patna rice. A pharah of rice should contain seventeen pylees and one seer. A pharah of wheat and grain should contain seventeen pylees and a half, that is seventeen pylees and two seers. There is always some slight difference in the pharah measures. It does not appear to me that the discrepancy in these pharah measures indicate that they could be used fraudulently.

His Worship said that the offence did not come under the Penal Code and in the second place it did not appear that the defendant was using, or that any one was using them fraudulently. But the defendant had better be careful for the future and not be found using such measures fraudulently, or he would in all probability be sent up to the High Court, and if convicted there he would be liable to be sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His Worship dismissed the charge and advised the defendant to send the measures immediately to the Collector's office to be stamped.

THE KHOJAH JUMATKHANA.—Mr. Macfarlane applied, in behalf of a Khojah of the name of Moledina Soomar for summonses against a number of other Khojahs.

Moledina Soomar laid an information to the effect that himself and his ancestors had been Khojah's for a number of years and that they were entitled to the use of the Jamatkhana on all occasions as it was the property of the whole Khojah caste. On the night of the 6th instant the dead body of his daughter named Fatima, the wife of his son, was carried to the grave and buried in the Khojah's burying ground, her funeral procession was attended by a large body of Khojah's. The informant and his friends went to the Jamatkhana as was usual in such funeral rites to perform the funeral rites which the religion and customs of the caste requires. When they arrived there they found the doors closed and barricaded from the inside. They knocked at the door, but could not obtain admission. This was done in the presence of Mr. Forjett. From information obtained he believed that Khakee Pudumsy and a number of others were inside, and that they had collected there for the express purpose of preventing him and his friends from getting in. In consequence informant and his friends had been prevented from performing the funeral rites and ceremonies which they had a good legal right to perform. That all the parties mentioned had met for the purpose alleged, and in consequence of a meeting held by them in the Jamathkana on the 18th of September last. Therefore the informant prayed that they might be dealt with according to law.

In answer to the Magistrate the informant said, that what he had stated as to the parties mentioned was principally what he had been told by other persons, and that he had not seen them himself.

His Worship said, that he could not grant summonses on the information before him, he would not be justified in doing so. Therefore the application must be refused.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 17TH OCT.
(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

FORCIBLE ENTRY IN A TEMPLE.—Chotee woman, Ramdass Canaldass, and Narseedass, were charged with forcibly entering the Marrootee Temple, in Khetwaddy.

Mohundass Radudass, the prosecutor, stated,—I am a worshipper in the Marootee Temple near the Piquet. I have a temple in Khetwaddy. The temple belongs to me. One Bhowanee built it. It contains the image of Ramjee. Bhowanee made over the temple to me. He got into debt, which I paid, Rs. 900. He made over the temple to me as security. I bought the temple of Bhowanee. I know the two male defendants. The temple got fire, and it was polluted. I gave the temple over to the second defendant as a worshipper. He used the temple as a common gaming-house. I ejected him in the month of February last. I then locked it up. On the 19th of last month about eleven o'clock at night, I went to the temple. I found two of the defendants there with two other persons. I did not see the padlock. I had seen my lock on the door two or three days before that. Defendant claims the temple, pretending that the owner of the temple kept him there. The temple has been in my possession eight or nine years. I did not see the forcible entry. I did not see the police lock. When I locked up the temple, I gave the key to one Jamnadass Bawa, who lives in the neighbourhood. My peon knows about the forcible entry. Defendants took forcible possession of the temple. I produce the deed of conveyance given by Bhowanee.

Cross-examined,—I do not know who attended the temple when Bhowanee had it. I was not a worshipper in that temple. I pay ground rent to Government. I employed the second defendant as the worshipper. I used to lend Bhowanee sums of money, and on that account I purchased a worshipper. I never acknowledged any of the defendants as the owners of the temple.

His Worship postponed the further investigation of the case until the 30th instant.

ASSAULT.—Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, was charged with assaulting Kistoo Manoel.

Mr. Verral for the defendant.

Complainant stated,—I am a butler out of employment. I know the defendant. He employed me as a waiter in his Hotel at Byculla on the 8th August last. On the 30th ultimo at 7 A.M., I was upstairs waiting upon two gentlemen and two ladies. I was afterwards in the cook-room to prepare the breakfast. Defendant was in the cook-room. He abused me about not taking the breakfast up in time. I asked him why he abused me. He then struck me two blows on my left eye with the back of his hand, giving me a black eye. I applied to be allowed to leave his service. He said I might go after breakfast. I served the breakfast.

Cross-examined,—I applied here for the summons on the last instant, and showed my black eye to the Magistrate. He struck me seven blows. I had received orders to have the breakfast ready at 7 o'clock, but I could find no fish, and was obliged to wait. I was not fast asleep at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Verral, for the defence, alleged in extenuation of the charge that the complainant did not prepare in time the breakfast for the ladies and gentlemen who were to leave Bombay by that morning's train, and that one of the ladies left without her breakfast.

Defendant was found guilty and fined five Rupees.

THEFT.—Canyalal Dhanjey, Rampersaud Devidan, and five others were charged with theft of Government Currency notes of the value of Rs. 700, the property of Hajee Shurreef Bawa. Five of the notes were for one hundred rupees each, two for twenty rupees each, and sixteen for ten rupees each.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor stated that he was a druggist and kept a shop near the Null Bazaar, to which a broker, whose name he did not know, came for four or five days successively and purchased some drug or other each day. On the second day he mentioned to the prosecutor that a great merchant had recently come to Bombay with ornaments for sale; and he did not omit to speak of the jewels on each subsequent occasion of his visit to the shop. He eventually gained his object, and prevailed upon the druggist to accompany him to the residence of the great merchant, to gaze and wonder at the things of beauty which were there in abundance. About half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of the second instant they went out together, and the broker took the prosecutor to a room on the first floor of a house in Coombharwadda. The latter was there introduced to the first prisoner Cunyalal, as the great merchant, and the broker explained that he (prosecutor) had come to look at the ornaments. By order of Cunyalal a box was then brought and placed between him and the prosecutor, who on its being opened by the former, examined the jewels which consisted of gold anklets, wristlets, and neck ornaments. The price of such of them as the prosecutor should select and purchase was ultimately fixed at Rs. 13½ per tola.

Having agreed to the price settled, he left the house, promising to return the following day with money. While the bargain was being struck there were besides the prosecuter, four or five persons in the room. About half-past four o'clock the following afternoon the prosecutor collected a number of Government Currency notes from his house and shop, and counted them in the presence of the broker, who had called to invite him to the house of the great merchant. They were of the aggregate value of Rs. 700, but their numbers were not noted down. Having rolled them up and placed them in his coat pockets, prosecutor accompanied the broker to the same house in Coombharwadda. In the front room Cunyalal was sitting leaning against a pillow, while three or four men were sitting at a respectful distance from him. The prosecutor sat down opposite to Cunyalal, who desired him to produce the money, and the prosecutor accordingly took out the notes, and placing them on his lap, began to count them. While he was thus engaged, Cunyalal suddenly seized him by his throat, while two or three other men, who had been sitting in a corner of the room, sprang upon their feet and struck him on his chest and back. The prosecutor sprang up and raised an alarm, calling out for a sepoy and saying that he had been plundered. In consequence of the alarm some police officers and a European constable, disguised as a Mahomedan, went up into the room and arrested the prisoners. When the police officers entered, prosecutor saw some notes upon the floor, which the constable took into his own charge. The prisoners and the notes were then taken to the Mazagon Police Office. In consequence of what his servant told him, the prosecutor recollected that sixteen of the notes for ten rupees each he had received from one Allaruckhey Peerbhoy: he did not know from whom he got the other notes, nor their numbers. Two other persons, besides the prisoners, were concerned in the robbery, the name of one of whom is Curson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton,—I buy my drugs at the Bunder and at the Market. I make about Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 a month. I know nothing about the properties of drugs. I sell sugar. The broker came to me four or five times. I wanted to buy the jewels for the marriage of my younger brother. It was not his marriage, but betrothal. I intended to buy them in a regular shop in the Bazar. I cannot identify any one of the prisoners except the prisoner No. 1 as having been in the room. I have known Futtay Mahmed for two or three years. The broker alone accompanied me to the house. The European Constable came upstairs when I raised the alarm. I had not been gambling there that night. The notes were found on the floor when I was robbed. Some of them fell down. The prisoners were all arrested in the house. There were nine men in the house when I was robbed upstairs. These prisoners were in the house, but I cannot recognise them. The broker was upstairs when I was robbed, he was sitting alongside of me, he was not arrested, he escaped. No gold was weighed there. I commenced counting the notes before I had agreed as to the quantity of gold I was to buy. I do not know which of the prisoners took the money from me.

After the examination of one more witness, Constable Hallams, the case was adjourned for additional evidence.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court Appellate side Civil Jurisdiction on Saturday, the 18th October 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 309 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Adum Adabhai *vs.* Kala Hira.

Special Appeal No. 310 of 1861.—Ahmedabad—Jiwa Maroo Tajana *vs.* Netha Maroo Mahumudun.

Special Appeal No. 311 of 1861.—Ahmedabad,—Bapooji Trikumdas *vs.* Hurjiwun Kalidas sa.

Special Appeal No. 313 of 1861.—Surat.—Kekhusroo Hormusji Modi *vs.* Vithul Bhoola, deceased, by his son and heirs Umtha Vithul.

Special Appeal No. 322 of 1861.—Surat—Nurbheram Kisundas, Jumiyutram Unoopram and Hurdheram Unoopram—Hurdheram by his agent Jumiyutram Unoopram *vs.* Juswutsungji Chutursungji, deceased, his sons and heirs Phutesung *alias* Bajiba and Ubhesung.

Special Appeal No. 336 of 1861.—Poona—Dajishet bin Sedarshet Kale *vs.* Ramshet bin Vitoji Bhasme Simpi.

Special Appeal No. 337 of 1861.—Konkun.—Pandoo Babji, Patel, *vs.* Dinkur Bullal Pethe.

Special Appeal No. 338 of 1861.—Konkun.—Saloo Wunjarin and Bala Bhugwandas *vs.* Vitoo bin Baloo Kedari.

Special Appeal No. 339 of 1861.—Konkun.—Pandoo Babji Patel *vs.* Dinkur Bullal Pethe.

Special Appeal No. 341 of 1861.—Sholapoor.—Anojirao bin Muniputrao Kuode Patel *vs.* Babji wulud Daji Kuode Patel.

Special Appeal No. 342 of 1861.—Sholapoor.—Nawayun wulud Bapoo Bhalwunkur *vs.* Andoo wulud Rukhmaji Korke.

Special Appeal No. 346 of 1861.—Surat.—Hasumbhai Kasumbhai *vs.* Khoorsetji Burjorji.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.
(BEFORE JANARDHAN WASSUDEVJEE, ESQ.)

Dhuna Nurrajee vs. *Babajee Tookaram and Luxmon Bhuvanjee.*

FRAUD BY A MARWAREE.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a Marwaree moneylender, to recover Rs. 53-7, being the balance due with interest on a promissory note given to him by the defendants on the 16th September 1860.

The first defendant admitted the debt; while Mr. Nesservanjee, who appeared for the second defendant, denied the debt, alleging that the plaintiff and the first defendant had been acting in collusion and had forged the note for the purpose of defrauding the second defendant.

Plaintiff deposed,—The note was passed to me by both the defendants. I wrote the note. Defendant Luxmon made his own mark himself. Jussa Jeeva and Sadasiv Bhavanjee were present then. After the note was written I went to Jussa in a shop and brought him to my shop. I read the note to defendants at their desire, after they had signed it. It was 11 A.M. then. I paid Rs. 41 in Babajee's hand. Luxmon was the surety. When defendants came they asked me to advance them Rs. 41. I consented to make the advance. No one was present when the agreement was made. The terms were agreed the day before the note was passed. I counted over the money into Babajee's hand. Defendants and Sadasiv left the shop together. Half an hour after, Jussa left. In September 1860, I had no partners. My shop then was in Hunnooman Gully. I did not keep any books when I was carrying on business singly. I wrote Luxmon's name first, and then he made his mark. Sadasiv and Jussa then attested the note. Defendant took the money from me and placed it on the ground. Babajee was sounding and Luxmon was counting the money. When Luxmon joined in passing the note I did not know him to be a man of substance. I had Rs. 45 in the box. Jussa Poma and Ooma Poma were not my partners at the date of this note. The partnership was dissolved eight months before the passing of the note.

Jussa Jeevajee affirmed,—I attested the note. The money was not sounded by any body there. Plaintiff had no books by him when the note was passed. I had known plaintiff for the last three or four years. He had no partners when I first became acquainted with him.

Sadasiv Bhavanjee affirmed,—I have had dealings with plaintiff for a year. Defendants agreed to allow Rs. 10 to plaintiff as premium, and to pay him interest, if they failed to repay the amount within the stipulated time. This agreement they consented to before plaintiff commenced writing the note. The terms were arranged not on the day the note was passed but previously. Both the defendants informed me of this. Before plaintiff commenced writing the note, the money was not paid to defendants by plaintiff in my presence. I saw the money in Babajee's hand before I made my attestation. I asked defendants whether they had received the money, and they said they had; they shewed it to me; it was not counted. Defendant said it was Rs. 41. A Marwarree also attested the note; defendant Babajee put the money into his pocket immediately he left the shop.

Babajee Tookaram, one of the defendants, affirmed.—I passed this note to plaintiff; defendant Luxmon joined as my surety, he made his mark. Plaintiff read the note to me and Luxmon at my request. Luxmon did not desire plaintiff to read the note. Plaintiff did not count over the money into my hand. He counted it and placed it on the ground. Defendant Luxmon did not take the money into his hands while he was in plaintiff's shop. I had it all the while in my hands. After we left the shop, I made over the money to Luxmon. No, I divided it, between us, he took one-half and I took the other half. This division was made after we had walked to a distance of about 300 paces from plaintiff's shop. Sadasiv was not then with us. I had the money in my hand when Sadasiv left us. I did not ask Sadasiv what he was going to the market for. The terms of the loan were not agreed with plaintiff before the day the note was passed. Before that day I had asked plaintiff for a loan of Rs. 50; Luxmon was with me then. I made the application for the money seven days before. The terms were arranged on the day the note was passed in Sadasiv's presence. Money was paid to me by plaintiff.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

[At this stage of the proceedings, one of the officers of the Court on examining the note discovered that the paper bore the water (manufacturer's) mark 1862, while the note on the face of it bore the date 16th September 1860.]

Defendant Luxmon Bhuvanjee affirmed,—I did not pass the note to plaintiff conjointly with Babajee.

His Honour, in giving Judgment, strongly animadverted upon the character of the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, remarking that the witnesses had grossly perjured themselves. He was of opinion that this evidence, taken with the fact of the paper bearing a date of recent manufacture whereas the note bore an earlier date, clearly shewed that the note was forged. However, as the defendant Babajee had admitted the debt, he (His Honor) would give a verdict against him, and a verdict in favour of the defendant Luxmon.

On the application of Mr. Nesservanjee, His Honor ordered a copy of his notes of evidence to be given to Luxmon to enable him to prosecute the parties before the Police Magistrate on a charge of forgery and perjury.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

MAHABLESHWUR, 13*th October*, 1862.—Not much news. Many visitors have arrived and more are expected. We have had 230 inches of rain this season; and these last three days we have had a very heavy fall, but very little to-day; we are in hopes to have a clear weather soon. No fogs have made their appearance, and consequently the sea can be seen without a glass. The working class of people are very scarce just now, as a large number of them are employed on roads between this and Poona.

Our Superintendent has arrived amongst us, and this cold season it is expected we shall have more visitors than usual. Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Alexander Grant have already arrived here, and the Lord Bishop of Bombay is expected from your station. This year I dare say the house-owners as well as the shop-keepers will make their fortune; all the houses here now going on with their requisite annual repairs. Mr. S. DeLeans has opened his bakery, and has commenced to supply the visitors with his good bread. He has stuck to his old rates. Grain is now selling 13 seers per rupee, and we expect cart fulls of gram now to be brought here for sale. The station has been very healthy, and has been so during the monsoons. The people from Sattara would have been here much earlier, but they were afraid to cross Kernick river. I have been informed that Major General and Mrs. Green left Sattara one day with the intention of coming to the hills, but they had to return to Sattara again the following day, as they could not cross this river, I think Government ought to build a bridge over this river, to remove the inconvenience and danger to life that now exists.—*Poona Observer, Oct.* 16.

BENGAL.

OFFICERS and soldiers who in future may have to proceed up-country to join their regiments, or who may be bound from the North-West for the Presidency or the lower military stations, will be glad to learn that the semi-barbarous institution known as the government bullock-train, for the conveyance of troops, by the Grand Trunk Road to the Upper Provinces, is now a thing of the past, and will ply no more. Instead of, as heretofore, creeping along the road at an average rate of about twenty miles a day, all troops moving up or down country will travel a hundred miles a day by the East Indian Railway; and the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the division of the route as follows, from the Presidency up, and from Benares down:—The first day's halt from Calcutta will be Sinthia; second day Bhaugulpore; third Dinapore; fourth Benares; and the reverse in coming down. At the intermediate stations on the line will be resting places, with a medical officer, hospital, &c., for each, so as to receive and treat the sick of detachments not accompanied by a Surgeon, or those whom it may be necessary to leave behind on account of more serious and prolonged illness. For the present the terminus of the railway route will be Bhaugulpore, the line not being open to Benares; but before the end of the coming cold season the entire line will be in travelling order for the troops. Until this shall have been accomplished detachments going up-country will embark on board river steamers at Bhaugulpore, and proceed thence by water to Benares. The advantages of this new transit, and of the abolition of the crawling bullock-train for the conveyance of troops up-country, cannot be over-rated; suffice it to say that twenty day's journey are reduced to four, and will eventually be further abbreviated. The first detachment of troops for the Upper Provinces by the new route will start from Chinsurah on the 15th of this month.—*Englishman, Oct.* 6.

WITH regard to the return of the *Sitang*, noticed by us on Saturday last, we are glad to hear that it was not caused by any serious defect in her boilers. By one of those accidents which will occur so often to steam navigation in the East, coal was put on board which would not burn, so that the steamer had to return, her utmost efforts being able to get up no more than 6 lbs. of steam to help her along, all owing to the obstinate coal.—*Id., Oct.* 7.

WE hear that certain changes are in progress which are to result in the reduction of the Board of Revenue to two members, instead of its present strength of three. Mr. W. A. Allen is now on his voyage out to resume his seat as senior member of the Board. Mr. Fergusson returns in another fortnight from Madras, which will relieve Mr. E. T. Trevor, who will resume his appointment of Collector of Customs; Mr. Grote retaining his position as second member of the Board. Mr. Fergusson, we believe, intends to retire about the close of the present year, and his place at the board will not thereafter be filled up. The constitution must be in danger when this snug retreat of obstructiveness is threatened with retrenchment. The value of the institution was very recently seen in the admirable manner in which the Board stumped the interlopers who were preparing to take advantage of Lord Canning's Waste Land Rules. Another standard of value may be deduced from a comparison of the salaries afforded by this and other important institutions. For instance, the High Court is not an unimportant department of the public service, and its Registrar has highly responsible duties to perform; yet whilst the salary attached to his appointment is but Rs. 1,700 per mensem, the Secretary of the Board of Revenue we see by the last gradation list for his correspondence with the *Bengalee* Gazette and the like, gets Rs. 2,500; and to assist him in such arduous duties, he has a Junior Secretary who draws also Rs. 2,333, but he being then "on deputation" there was an officiating also Secretary who, as we suppose he was really doing what work there was to do; got only Rs. 433 per mensem; making in all Rs. 5,666 per mensem for the Secretariat of Revenue Board. And it is a precious "vested interest" like this Board which is now threatened apparently with retrenchment! Surely the Civil Service can furnish a Mrs. Partington to stand upon the sacred threshold, mop in hand and sweep back the invading tide of financial reform, at any rate for our time.—*Id.*

WE would that this unfortunate Priestley affair were at an end and swept away; but, unfortunately, it is not so, as the President of the Commissariat Commission has felt it to be his duty to haul up to government, with a thorough and downright denial of their truth, the assertions made to the effect that, at the sittings of the Commission, the wishes or communications of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had been received with disrespect, either open and expressed, or covert and insinuated. The Adjutant-General of the Army stated that his Excellency had, from time to time during the sittings of the Commission, been informed that such disrespect had been openly and unmistakeably manifested, and we need scarcely indicate who his probable informant was, Colonel Huyshe, President of the Commissariat Commission, has addressed a communication to the supreme Government here, positively and emphatically denying, without any reservation or exception whatever, that, at any sitting, or on any occasion whatever, any the slightest disrespect, or discourteous expression or bearing, was ever manifested as regards his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's wishes, inquiries, or communications. A man can scarcely be worse than a spy, supposing him to choose only one prominent character, but he may be something else as well, and so doubly dangerous. He who reports what has been said is dangerous enough; he who in addition reports what has never been said or done, is doubly dangerous. Colonel Huyshe has gone through a long, honorable, and honored career of military service, and no one who knows him would for a moment think of withholding the fullest and most implicit credence from anything he might either say or write, and we are anticipating no doubtful fact when expressing our thorough conviction that the government will accept his communication as a complete refutation of the charges made against the members of the Commissariat Commission—charges which could only have been made by a madman, or worse. We hope that this final "settler" will end the storm that has been created here, and for the first rumblings of which in England we may look forward in a few months. If we are not very much mistaken the English journals and public will follow loudly the universal opinion and verdict of the press of India.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WHO has not enjoyed a stroll in the cool of the morning or evening upon that magnificent structure, The Madras Pier? All the little world of Madras naturally has, and while inhaling the exhilirating sea air had admiring the swinging in the Roads, the thought must have suggested itself to many that the vast outlay of public money expended upon this Pier, had for its object something more than the mere rendering it an evening promenade, of Lovers Walk. True between the *Pier* and the *Pioneer* some few passengers avoid a little tossing about in the surf, but even these are subjected to nearly as great inconveniences in embarking from the Pier head, while the main object of the undertaking is still very far from being attained. A casual observer glancing at the number of cranes, &c. on the Pier head might imagine that all the appliances in that direction for landing cargoes, are completed, but we can assure him that it is far otherwise, and that in fact not one of these expensive machines is in efficient working order. On the land side of the Pier the approaches have yet to be completed and the rails laid into the Custom House, but it is the state of the machinery on the Pier head which in the opinion of many will longest delay the utility of the Pier being fairly tested.

The Madras Government have begun to make a move in the matter, but in a most dilatory manner. By an order of Government in August last, the Superintendent of the Pier was desired to report fully upon the state of the machinery on the Pier, and from that time to the present nothing further has been done than to discover that the Cranes are in such a state, that even to test them would be unsafe. In landing some stores for the Arsenal, a weight of 4½ tons was lifted by the large 10 ton Crane; this is the greatest lift which has been attempted and since then, that costly machine has been *hors de combat*, and completely unable to perform its functions as a swinging Crane, while the remaining five smaller Cranes are all more or less defective and unfit to perform the work for which they are intended. In the opinion of experienced Mechanical Engineers the ills of all the Cranes are disproportioned to the other part of the work, being too long and the supporting back stays being too light. It is not for us to say with whom the blame rests, but we shall be glad to see the Government stirring itself in the matter with more energy than has been shewn hitherto, for in the present state of both ends of the Pier, the completed part stands out a melancholy mockery.—*Times, Oct.* 11.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE understand that General Showers is to visit Dinapore, *en route* to Peshawur, and there institute further enquiries in the case of Brigadier Burney. It seems at last to have suggested itself to the authorities that the bare recital of a prosecutor's statement does not comprise exactly all the essentials of a judicial investigation; and at the next sitting of the special tribunal, it is to be hoped that the officer accused will be confronted with his accusers, obtain a copy of the indictment, and be allowed an opportunity of rebutting the charges, and substantiating his own allegations. This enquiry, too, will, we conclude, comprise the episode of the extraordinary message conveyed by Lieut. Eyre, through Dr. Wright, who declined to give it at the time, but bottled it up for special delivery to the Brigadier when the controversies was at its crisis! We shall watch these further proceedings with interest, having a strong conviction that the Commander-in-Chief had not all the facts before him on the first occasion—a conviction which has been strengthened by the orders now issued.—*Englishman, Oct.* 6.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 17.)

THE *Gazette* of last night contains the following regulations for Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service:—

"1. NOMINATION, QUALIFICATION, AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR UNPAID ATTACHESHIPS.

"Candidates for the situation of Attaché in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service will continue to be nominated by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and they must be prepared to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners within six months after their nomination if they elect to undergo only one examination (which single examination will in that case exempt them from any further examination previously to their receiving commissions as secretaries), or within three months if they prefer to undergo two examinations, as heretofore. In the latter case the second examination may be deferred until the candidate is prepared to undergo it.

"Candidates on presenting themselves for examination on their nomination must have completed the 21st year of their age, and not have exceeded the 26th.

"In the case of candidates electing to undergo only one examination, such examination will comprise the following matters:—

"*a.* Orthography and handwriting.

"*b.* General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which the candidate acquits himself, and specifically by the quickness he may show in seizing the points in papers read to him, or read over by him once or twice.

"*c.* Précis.

"*d.* The candidate must satisfy the examiners that he is thoroughly well grounded in the Latin grammar, and that he is able to construe and parse a portion of some good classical Latin author, and to give the derivations of words.

"*e.* An accurate knowledge of French grammar, fluency in French conversation, correctness of translation from French into English and from English into French, and French composition.

"*f.* An accurate knowledge of German grammar, a tolerable degree of fluency in German conversation, and correctness of translation from German into English and from English into German.

"*g.* A fair knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from the year 1660 to 1860 inclusive, and of the most important international transactions during that period.

"*h.* A general knowledge of geography.

"*i.* The first four rules of arithmetic and decimal fractions as given with examples in *Colenso's Arithmetic*

"*j.* The first book of Euclid.

"*k.* A general knowledge of maritime and international law, to be acquired from *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*, and the first volume of *Kent's Commentary.*

"*l.* Candidates will be allowed, at their option, to be examined in Spanish and Italian in addition to the above subjects.

"In the case of candidates electing to undergo two examinations, the first examination will comprise the following subjects:—

"1. Orthography; 2. Handwriting; 3. Précis; 4. Latin; 5. Arithmetic; 6. Geography.

"7. General intelligence, except as regards specific tests.

"8. An accurate knowledge of French grammar, correctness of translation from French into English, and such a facility of speaking French as may show aptitude for acquiring fluency after a residence abroad.

"9. An accurate knowledge of German grammar.

"10. A general knowledge of the political history of Europe, and of North and South America, from 1790 to 1815, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions of that period.

"In either case, candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland will be exempted from being examined in Latin.

Candidates who shall have elected to undergo two examinations must be prepared to satisfy the examiners, if required to do so, as to their acquaintance with the various matters which come within the single examination (except as regards Latin, geography, and arithmetic, in which such candidates are exempted from being re-examined); and they will, moreover, be required, for their second examination, to draw up a report on the general commercial and political relations of the several countries in which they may have resided; and on the internal polity and administration, the social institutions, and the character of the people of such countries.

"If a candidate offering himself for the single examination should fail to satisfy the Commissioners to the required extent, but should evince such a knowledge of the subjects on which he may have been examined as would have obtained for him a certificate of fitness if he had only offered himself for a first examination, the Commissioners will, in such case, give a certificate as for a first examination; and the candidate will eventually have to present himself again before the Commissioners for a second examination.

"2. PERIOD OF SERVICE OF ATTACHES

"The service of Attachés will reckon from the date of the certificate first granted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will be considered as probationary for four years from that date, during that period the Attachés must have been employed for six months in the Foreign-office, and must also have actually resided at one of Her Majesty's Embassies or Missions abroad, or have been actually employed in the Foreign-office for a further period of three years. If these conditions as to employment and residence have not been fulfilled at the expiration of four years from the date of the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, the probationary period will be prolonged until they have been fulfilled; and it will likewise be prolonged in the case of candidates who may have elected to undergo two examinations, until the final certificate of the Commissioners has been obtained.

"A SALARY OF £150 A-YEAR WILL BE GRANTED, CONTINGENTLY, TO ATTACHES ON COMPLETION OF THEIR PROBATION.

"A salary at the rate of 150*l.* a year will be granted to Attachés on the termination of the period of probation, and on the receipt from the Minister under whom they have last served of a certificate showing that their general character and conduct during the time they have so served have been satisfactory, and that, as far as such Minister has the means of forming an opinion, they understand and speak French well, and also one other foreign language.

"4. ABOLITION OF THE DESIGNATION OF PAID ATTACHES. COMMISSIONS AS SECOND SECRETARIES TO BE GRANTED TO PAID ATTACHES.

"The designation of First and Second Paid Attaché is abolished, and in lieu thereof will be substituted the designation of Second Secretaries, which will be conferred by commissions under Her Majesty's sign manual.

"5. COMMISSIONS AS THIRD SECRETARIES TO BE GRANTED TO UNPAID ATTACHES ON COMPLETION OF THEIR PROBATION.

"Commissions as Third Secretaries will also be granted under Her Majesty's sign manual to persons now serving as Unpaid Attachés, or who shall be hereafter appointed Unpaid Attachés, on the fulfilment of the conditions applicable to such persons, as specified in the present regulations.

"It is clearly to be understood that the aforesaid commissions of Second and Third Secretaries will not imply appointment to any particular Embassy or Mission; but the holders thereof will be subject to the same conditions and liabilities as to removal from one Mission to another, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, as those to which Attachés of all classes are now liable.

"Secretaries of the second and third classes may be indiscriminately attached, either to an Embassy or to a Mission; and the circumstance of having been attached in either of the above capacities to an Embassy will not preclude transfers in the same capacity to a Mission. Moreover, there may be more than one Secretary of either of the above classes attached, at the pleasure of the Secretary of State, to any Embassy or Mission.

"6. NUMBER OF SECOND SECRETARIES.

"There will be a fixed number of Second Secretaries, determined by the number of First and Second Paid Attachés at the date of the issue of these regulations.

"The salaries of Second Secretaries will be fixed at the same rates as those now assigned to First and Second Paid Attachés in the respective embassies and missions; it being understood that such rates have reference to the character of the embassy or mission, and not to the services of the Second Secretaries, who may be removed, without claim to compensation, from an embassy or mission where the rates are higher to an embassy or mission where the rates are lower.

"7. RULES AS TO PENSIONS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

"In virtue of Her Majesty's commissions, the services of Second and Third Secretaries will count for their pensions, under the Act of 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 116, from the date of the issue of their first commission, but the amount of pension to be assigned to them will be calculated, so long as they are eligible for a pension of the fourth class only, for each year that has elapsed since the date of their first commission, at one-thirtieth part of the last salary of which they were in receipt at the time of the pension being granted, provided that no pension shall continue to be issued to a person not incapacitated by ill health, medically certified, who may decline active service before he has reached the 60th year of his age, after which age no person shall be required to serve as Second or Third Secretary.

"8 PROVISION FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE JUNIOR MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE FROM ONE POST TO ANOTHER, AND PAYMENT OF THEIR EXPENSES OF REMOVAL.

"Second or Third Secretaries and Attachés, as a general rule, will not be employed for more than two years consecutively, irrespective of the periods during which they may have been absent on leave in the same Embassy or mission, unless for special public reasons. Secretaries of Embassy or Legation, Second and Third Secretaries, and Attachés, will, on their first appointment, or on any subsequent removal by reason of promotion or otherwise on public grounds, receive such an allowance as shall be sufficient to cover the actual expense of their personal journey by land, or the actual amount paid for their personal passage by sea, either from England to their post or from one foreign post to another; and in the case of Secretaries of Embassy or Legation, and of Second Secretaries, a similar allowance for one servant, if they have one; but no allowance will be made under the head of subsistence during a journey by land; neither will any allowance be made for the expense of the journey or subsistence of the families of any such Secretaries or Attachés. In the event of a passage being afforded to Secretaries or Attachés on board of one of Her Majesty's ships of war, the allowance made will be in conformity with the Admiralty regulations.

"No allowance will be made to the junior members of the Diplomatic Service for journeys undertaken for their own convenience, in pursuance of leave of absence; but in all such cases the expense of the journeys from and on returning to their posts will be exclusively at their own charge.

"It is understood, moreover, that in the case of any journey of which the expense is to be allowed, Secretaries or Attachés, unless specially excused from doing so, will be bound to take charge of despatches, if required; and in that case they will be expected to perform the journey without delaying on the road.

"9. INTERCHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD SECRETARIES AND JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE FOREIGN-OFFICE.

"The Secretary of State will, should he see occasion for the advantage of the public service, allow Second and Third Secretaries and Attachés to interchange at a time their duties with clerks of the three classes in the Foreign-office; but no Secretary or Attaché will be bound, for the whole period through which the change extends, in every respect to perform the duties and to submit to the obligations attaching to his situation which they may temporarily [illegible] The Secretary of State [illegible] reason to do so, direct such [illegible] duties to be made, irrespective of [illegible] parties, between Second or Third Secretaries and Attachés, and clerks in the Foreign-office, and may direct such persons to be employed [illegible] or abroad, without any interchange; in such case such an allowance to the parties as he may consider just and reasonable. In the event of any period being so employed in the Foreign-office, the time over and above the six months which are obligatory as stated in Section 2 during which he shall be actually employed in the Foreign-office, shall reckon towards the three years during which he is by these regulations to reside at an Embassy or

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Budget Estimate for 1862-63, published by the Government of India, under date 30th September 1862, is republished for general information.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 9A.

Fort William, the 30th September 1862.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1862-63.

A.
REVENUE.

		Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjaub.	Bombay and Sind.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	Burmah.	General and Political. Government of India.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Coorg.	Bombay.	Hyderabad Residency.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Land Revenue	3,83,61,000	4,04,00,000	1,03,48,000	1,84,22,000	3,28,03,000	53,00,000	29,00,000	4,00,00,000	1,01,000	33,92,000	....	..	56,000	1,70,000	1,74,000	....	19,24,27,000
	Sayer	48,000	5,25,000	80,000	4,95,000	12,94,000	..	83,000	4,04,000	34,000	23,20,000	....	..	....	95,000	2,000	....	53,80,000
	Abkaree	52,16,000	23,56,000	7,32,000	6,40,000	21,81,000	8,83,000	4,64,000	34,05,000	12,27,000	8,29,000	....	..	1,000	81,000	48,000	1,10,000	1,80,73,000
	Total Land Revenue, &c.	4,36,25,000	4,32,81,000	1,11,60,000	1,95,57,000	3,62,78,000	61,83,000	33,47,000	4,38,09,000	13,62,000	65,41,000	....	..	57,000	3,46,000	2,24,000	1,10,000	21,58,80,000
II.	Assessed Taxes	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Income Tax	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Other Imperial Taxes	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Assessed Taxes	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	(a) 1,58,31,000
III.	Customs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Imports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Exports	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total Customs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	(b) 2,47,50,000
IV.	Salt.—Duty and Sales	2,60,00,000	53,81,000	....	59,00,000	44,75,000	2,75,000	32,000	84,25,000	....	59,000	....	..	....	....	....	....	5,05,47,000
V.	Opium	4,20,00,000	....	....	....	2,10,00,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	6,30,00,000
VI.	Stamps	65,55,000	30,00,000	3,00,000	11,00,000	32,50,000	4,00,000	35,000	35,00,000	....	3,00,000	....	1,000	2,000	7,000	50,000	....	1,85,00,000
VII.	Mint	....	....	....	....	6,55,000	....	....	7,15,000	....	....	12,01,000	..	....	....	....	....	25,71,000
VIII.	Post Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	48,09,000
IX.	Electric Telegraph	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	7,07,000
X.	Law and Justice	14,83,000	8,18,000	1,20,000	5,11,000	4,38,000	....	17,000	4,93,000	1,16,000	2,95,000	3,83,000	..	....	3,000	9,000	....	49,30,000
XI.	Police	1,06,000				90,000	....	....	40,000				..	....		1,000	7,000	
XII.	Marine	11,25,000	....	....	66,000	7,09,000	....	....	35,000	10,000	5,000	50,000	..	....	....	....	....	20,00,000
XIII.	Public Works Receipts	20,68,000	15,00,000	15,000	9,40,000	13,00,000	....	2,000	4,38,000	75,000	1,00,000	1,000	..	61,000	....	....	....	65,00,000
XIV.	Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	....	41,000	.....	2,75,000	9,09,000	....	1,08,000	34,46,000	....	5,000	....	..	15,15,000	....	5,53,000	....	68,52,000
XV.	Miscellaneous .. Civil	12,80,000	10,00,000	14,000	83,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	12,000	6,00,000	25,000	25,000	6,00,000	11,000	28,000	4,000	18,000	....	45,00,000
	Military	39,65,464	....	....	....	15,99,622	....	....	24,34,914	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	80,00,000
XVI. a.	Interest	....	5,000	....	.....	1,15,000	....	1,000	23,000	....	....	1,90,000	..	....	1,000	....	....	3,35,000
	Grant Total	12,82,07,464	5,50,26,000	1,16,69,000	2,84,32,000	7,12,18,622	72,58,000	35,54,000	6,39,58,914	15,88,000	73,30,000	24,25,000	12,000	16,63,000	3,61,000	8,55,000	1,17,000	(c)42,97,12,000

(a.) In the absence of some of the revised Estimates which have been necessitated by the abolition of the License Tax, and the exemption from assessment of all Incomes below 500 Rupees per annum, the Estimate is shown for all India at the round sum of Rupees 1,58,31,000.

(b.) Owing to the change sanctioned in the Tariff, revised Estimates have been called for from the Local Governments, meanwhile the Estimate for all India has been assumed at the lump sum represented, without reference to its distribution.

(c.) This amount is the aggregate of the sums entered in the left hand Columns, *plus* the Estimates on account of the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments, which being Imperial heads do not require allocation, and *plus* Income Tax and Customs Revenue, which have not been allocated for reasons explained in Notes (*a*) and (*b*.)

B.
EXPENDITURE.

		Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjaub.	Bombay and Sind.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	Burmah.	General and Political. Government of India.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Madras, Coorg.	Bombay.	Hydrabad Residency.	Reserve.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	7,08,000	2,91,000	30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,29,000	..	44,000	1,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	23,07,000
B	Charges against Income.																		
I.	Revenue Department.																		
	1. Land Revenue	33,00,000	40,56,000	15,20,000	22,58,000	35,09,000	[illegible]	6,88,000	49,96,000	41,000	11,63,000	..	..	59,000	93,000	43,000	1,13,000	..	2,26,67,000
	2. Assessed Taxes	3,22,000	70,000	13,000	11,000	95,000	2,000	..	60,000	..	17,000	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	8,000	6,00,000
	3. Customs	5,46,000	6,68,000	..	3,22,000	4,42,000	2,14,000	..	1,90,000	8,000	1,48,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,38,000
	4. Salt	46,65,000	..	..	3,38,000	4,53,000	..	..	17,94,000	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72,56,000
	5. Opium	205,87,000	..	..	..	4,13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,10,00,000
	6. Stamps	3,63,000	1,44,000	9,000	24,000	1,25,000	6,000	2,000	1,48,000	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	8,30,000
	7. Mint	....	..	..	..	2,77,000	..	..	2,94,000	..	..	11,36,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,07,000
	8. Post Office	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 60,00,000
	9. Telegraph	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 16,26,000
II.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	22,58,000	10,43,000	21,82,000	11,88,000	52,70,000	7,50,000	1,67,000	41,49,000	70,000	..	5,11,000	6,000	14,000	60,000	83,000	..	..	1,75,51,000
III.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	....	45,000	..	11,000	51,56,000	1,05,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	53,19,000
IV.	Miscellaneous	36,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	1,22,000	..	18,000	1,65,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	8,53,000
V.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	70,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	2,000	..	5,000	..	80,000
	Total charges of Revenue Department	3,21,47,000	60,31,000	37,26,000	41,57,000	1,58,62,000	22,05,000	5,71,000	1,17,96,000	1,19,000	13,45,000	14,47,000	6,000	73,000	1,60,000	1,30,000	1,18,000	8,000	8,75,27,000
C	Army	6,84,08,087	..	..	..	2,33,83,334	..	..	3,02,08,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,20,00,000
D	Indian Navy and Marine	8,87,000	..	..	3,85,000	17,83,000	..	..	2,41,000	53,000	2,15,000	11,56,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,20,000
E	Public Works, Imperial	55,95,052	62,03,000	17,00,000	51,95,000	61,93,700	17,50,000	1,16,000	71,34,950	4,00,000	16,75,000	50,000	..	49,000	25,000	1,59,000	5,50,000	20,04,298	3,88,00,000
	One per cent. Income Tax Fund	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 38,00,000
	Total Public Works	55,95,052	62,03,000	17,00,000	51,95,000	61,93,700	17,50,000	1,16,000	71,34,950	4,00,000	16,75,000	50,000	..	49,000	25,000	1,59,000	5,50,000	20,04,298	4,26,00,000
F	Civil Services.																		
	II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	15,84,000	16,73,000	2,84,000	8,05,000	16,00,000	2,48,000	39,000	18,18,000	2,18,000	2,84,000	32,94,000	..	14,000	15,000	8,000	8,000	1,38,000	1,20,30,000
	III. Law and Justice	62,78,000	30,88,000	6,19,000	18,43,000	29,68,000	5,50,000	29,000	38,15,000	1,74,000	7,50,000	8,03,000	..	..	10,000	73,000	..	..	2,10,00,000
	IV. Police	41,26,000	36,17,000	11,53,000	27,20,000	28,83,000	11,00,000	1,60,000	34,61,000	45,000	10,66,000	1,41,000	..	..	1,000	33,000	..	5,000	2,05,11,000
	V. Education, Science, & Art	13,77,959	6,85,328	70,000	3,49,151	5,77,785	1,05,000	..	8,06,702	28,900	57,312	2,78,238	..	..	6,276	8,400	24,103	6,29,849	50,00,000
	VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	....	7,000	..	1,80,000	3,50,000	..	..	1,29,000	..	5,000	1,80,000	1,35,000	4,45,000	..	3,93,000	1,00,000	..	18,78,000
	VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	6,46,000	3,95,000	87,000	1,89,000	12,65,000	1,25,000	2,000	22,99,000	58,000	37,000	15,83,000	1,000	15,000	5,000	8,000	1,000	..	65,89,000
	VIII. Marine	Shown under D Indian Navy and Marine.																	
	IX. Miscellaneous	83,000	2,68,000	20,000	2,41,000	3,27,000	1,04,000	1,18,000	3,09,000	1,41,000	26,000	4,16,000	..	6,000	..	41,000	1,70,000	16,000	22,86,000
	X. Civil Contingencies	9,000	2,50,000	..	7,02,000	44,000	..	1,000	23,000	..	1,000	93,000	..	38,000	..	..	..	20,000	11,81,000
	Total Civil Services	1,41,03,959	99,84,328	21,83,000	69,22,151	1,00,14,785	22,32,000	3,49,000	1,26,60,702	6,64,900	22,26,312	67,68,233	1,36,000	5,16,000	37,278	5,58,400	3,03,103	8,08,849	7,04,69,000
	Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
G I	Interest	26,000	10,000	..	..	5,000	10,27,000	..	..	7,36,000	20,000	..	..	3,18,47,000	..	..	..	..	3,36,71,000
	Grand Total	12,18,75,098	2,25,19,328	76,39,000	1,67,50,151	5,89,55,819	62,06,000	10,38,000	6,32,06,231	12,56,900	55,05,312	4,12,69,233	1,42,000	6,38,000	2,22,278	8,52,400	9,71,103	28,21,147	36,32,94,000 (c)

(a) The Post Office and Electric Telegraph being Imperial Departments, the Estimates for them do not require to be allocated.
(b) This sum not having been separately allocated by the Department of Public Works, but been distributed with the allotment for 1861-62, has been entered only in the total Column, without specification of its distribution.
(c) This amount is the aggregate of the sums entered in the left hand Columns, *plus* the grants on account of the Post Office and Electric Telegraph Departments, and the Assignment of the one per cent. Income Tax for Public Works.

LITERATURE.

A TOUR IN NORTH INDIA.*

(From the London Review.)

The same spirit of adventure which year by year drives an invading horde of English pedestrians into every valley, and up every mountain, and across every pass, all over the Continent, appears to pursue our countrymen into regions traditionally consecrated to indolence and repose. Neither the lassitude engendered by an Indian sky, nor the self-contemplative inactivity of the disciples of Buddha, nor the luxurious indolence of an Eastern capital, can tempt them to forget the rude delights of their youth, and to lay aside the habits and tastes which they formed on a Cumberland hill-side, among the gorges of a Scotch deer forest, or the treacherous crevasses of some Alpine glacier. And if mountaineering supplies a want in the European constitution, and sends hard-worked men back to their tasks with freshened energies and firmer nerves, it must, of course, be invaluable to those who have been ascertaining by personal experience at Calcutta the precise degree of caloric compatible with prolonged existence. Indian climate will probably lose half its terrors when the railroads, now so rapidly spreading across the country, enable the victim of a too oppressive sun to reach in a few hours, and at an insignificant expense, a region of eternal snow, and to brace up his flagging powers by the keen breezes which rattle so fiercely through the defiles of the Himalayas. The present volume gives an agreeable specimen of the variety of climate, population, and adventure, which an Indian three months' holiday brings within the reach of a vigorous excursionist. To the north-east of the Punjab lies a vast tract of country, traversed in every direction by great mountain ranges, among which the various Punjab rivers take their rise. These are the Himalayan Highlands, and here the Indus, the Chenab, and the Sutlej may be traced to their fountain heads. The traveller in this region may accordingly expect to encounter all the pleasant vicissitudes, and to be called upon for the healthy exertions, which give mountain life its especial charm and value. He will have to clamber up long ascents, too rough for any foot but that of the practised hill pony, or that still nimbler sheep; he will be swung across rivers by a rope stretched from one crag to another, or be floated on an air-tight buffalo hide, or clamber with tottering steps and dizzy head along a frail lattice-work of birch-wood. Or he will have to trudge on hour after hour while a deluge of rain seems to wash the very ground from beneath his feet, or the newly-fallen snow clogs every step he takes, or to bivouac beside a roaring camp fire, while an icy wind is whistling down from the glaciers overhead, forcing its way through plaid and wrapper, and keeping the night atmosphere a good many degrees below freezing-point. Next, he may start off for a hunting excursion, and find bears, wild horses, ibex, mountain pheasants, and a host of other animals ready to *his* hand to be slain or taken. Anon he will *descend to the* plain, plunge with an energy heightened *by his* recent exertions into the Sybaritic pleasures *of the Vale* of Kashmir, and realize in actual existence *the scenes* of languid enjoyment idealized by the genius of Moore. Every pass which he crosses will introduce him to fresh races, new domestic customs, strange religious rites. Here he will find a Buddhist monastery, with inscriptions to Buddha carved in the rock; here a Hindoo Faqueer, with matted hair and limbs besmeared with ashes; here his guide will assume the green head-dress of Mahometanism, and inform him that he has come among the children of the prophet. Everywhere he will have change, adventure, and interest; and unless he be far less fortunate than the tourists whose exploits the present volume chronicles, he will come home in nowise disposed to regret the exchange of three months' baking in Calcutta for the varied excitements of "Ghoolab Singh's dominions."

Lieutenant-colonel Torrens and his companions made their start from Simla, due west of the Punjab and a few miles south of the River Sutlej. From thence due north to Le, a town just across the Himalayas, and the capital of Ladak, the principal north-east province of Ghoolab Singh's dominions; here they were to turn to the west, and make their way to Sreenugger, the capital of Kashmir, and thence in a south-easterly direction to travel home to Simla. Their journey thus made a circuit of about a thousand miles, and embraced all the most striking contrasts of landscape, from the high table-lands of Tibetan Tartary to the verdant valley of Kashmir, or the less pretentious charms of the Lower Himalaya. The party consisted of Lord William Hay, whom the author, for some purpose best known to himself, describes throughout the volume as "the official friend"—Major Fiennes, of the 7th Hussars; Captain Clarke, who was provided with a photographing apparatus, and appears to have turned it to the best account; and two young riflemen. They started in the middle of July, when the rainy season was at its height, and as they approached the valley of the Sutlej they found the mountain sides shrouded with dense volumes of mist, and "old Huttoo, a pine-clad giant of some twelve thousand feet high," only at rare intervals disclosing his gloomy crest amid the wreaths of vapour which swept around him. Here they discovered an English tea-planter, very hospitably inclined, and very sanguine as to the results of his attempt at colonization. They crossed the river by a curious wooden bridge, of which the parapet had been stolen, and which creaked and trembled ominously as they went. Traversing a picturesque but fever-haunted valley, they soon began to climb, and, abandoning all considerations of dignity, were glad enough to cling on to the tails of their ponies, which clambered up the craggy path far more nimbly than their masters. Another day or two gave them a drenching rain, in which shooting or marching became alike impossible, and afterwards a gale of wind which rocked the long branches of the stately diodora, and extemporized at every fresh blast a rude shower-bath for the too-confiding refugee who had fled to her for protection. The drenched excursionists crept into an empty house, lit a huge fire, and proceeded to dry themselves as best they might. "There we stood, steaming, dripping, round the crackling flames; there was no chimney, and the wood-smoke gracefully accomplished its exit through the open door, mingling with the blue, pure, curling waves that rose from our cheroots, circling round and round, till an eddy from the leaky roof caught and turned it reeling out into the wet. How good those cheroots were!" Presently appeared a servant with a twinkle in his eye, and a huge black bottle under his coat, which the apprehensions of the party plus down as some photographic acid. All alarms, however, were speedily dispersed. "Would your honour like some whiskey, sar," he exclaims, and the shout of exultation in which the affirmative is superseded rings through the grassy shed and startles the shivering Hindoos outside. The travellers next crossed the shoulder of the Jhanri mountain, and had to force their way along a path, but with uncompromising directness up the steep ascent, and enjoyed the benefit of a vigorous torrent, which was raging downwards from the summit, carrying with it a quantity of loose *débris*, and rendering a firm foot-hold an impossible luxury. At the summit, however, a strange wild scene rewarded their exertions. "To the left stretched away the ridge by which they had mounted, blackly frowning through the thick clouds which wreathe Jilauri's front. Below you sweep weird masses of gray vapour, fleeing before the conquering wind, that ever and anon, with a sudden blast, rends them to tatters; and peering through their scattered shreds, down beneath you, lo! it is bright sunshine, and green crops ripen, and flat-roofed hamlets nestle snug in the genial warmth, unconscious of the mighty strife that rages so far above them." A few days more brought the party to the Valley of Sultanpoor, the capital of Kalu, and an emissary was despatched to the Assistant Commissioner to present compliments and petition for supplies. He soon came back in triumph on a borrowed pony, followed by two slaves staggering under the weight of creature comforts, and all pushed forward in high spirits for the labour next awaiting them, the Rohtang Pass. Everything here is lovely, and the Beas River the main feature of the landscape. Cultivation is carried up the steep sides of the valley by a series of stone terraces, and when this becomes impossible, vast flocks are sent to browse; while at intervals of a few miles there rear neat little villages surrounded with orchards of apricot, peach, or walnut. Near bear were some sacred streams, in which the Hindoos bathed, and a dirty deity of red cloth, feathers, and old cows'-tails, was paraded in state for the edification of the travellers. Far above them loomed the Rotang Pass, little of it visible through the clouds, and that little "cold, wet, dreary, and inhospitable." The next day, however, belied their fears, and all arrived safely at the summit; a rough causeway had been contrived by a monk of the country, and near this was a sacred spot where, after a great deal of prayer and profane offerings,—flower, sugar, and ghee,—the *genius loci* was induced to appear in the shape of a little serpent, which wriggled about in the sunshine, and inspired its adorers with the most profound satisfaction. These serpents, so runs the legend, are the outposts stationed by the gods in their flight from the victorious Rakis, the Titans of India; and the fossils which strew the lower ranges of the Himalaya are the bones of the monstrous combatants who perished in the fray. The next river to be crossed was the Chenab, which, after its junction with another stream, assumes the more familiar title of Chenab. Its chief importance is that it acts as an effectual barrier to the stream of merchandise that flows from China to the cities of the Punjab and Central India. A frail wicker bridge is the only way of crossing it, and the heavy loads of wool, which would otherwise come direct to Umritsar and Loodiana, are either obliged to be smuggled across the Chinese frontier, or are driven into Kashmir, where their price becomes greatly enhanced by the heavy imposts exacted by the Maharajah. Lieut.-Colonel Torrens urges that one of the earliest undertakings of the Indian Government should be to afford a free passage to traffic at this point of its dominions.

Another pass, the Tung-Lung, 17,000 feet high, and covered with newly fallen snow, brought the party to Ghya. Outside the town rises an abrupt pinnacle of rocks, and on the top of the pinnacle stands a Buddhist monastery. Everything wore a religious air; long walls of stone ran in this direction and that, bearing the mystic sentence, "Oh, the Jewel in the Lotus. Amen." Sacred tomb-houses contained the ashes of departed magnates; while in the main street of the village itself, in the midst of a tribe of coolies, raggedest and dirtiest of all, half-a-dozen red-robed "Lamahs" were engaged in a squabble. Some of them, however, were induced to abandon their proper functions for that of a porter, and as they gladly carried a heavy portmanteau fifteen miles for the scanty reward of a threepenny piece, the travellers justly determined that theology at Ghya was at any rate not a remunerative profession.

Our limits forbid us to follow Lieut.-Col. Torrens through the rest of his wanderings; the journey to Le, his resting-time in Kashmir, his visits to the Isle of Chunar and the famous Shalimar-gardens, and the homeward journey from Sreenugger, are all simply and amusingly described. Whatever may have been the other deficiencies of the party, it was evidently well supplied with animal spirits, love of adventure, and that resolution to turn everything to the best account which is the grand secret of an entertaining tour. Each of the travellers seems to have returned thoroughly content with himself, his companion, and the scenes through which he had passed; and it would be ungrateful not to observe that both the photographer and the draughtsman were busily employed, and that the volume abounds in sketches, which agreeably supplement the author's descriptions, and in some instances attain to a really high level of artistic excellence.

* Travels in Ladak, Tartary, and Kashmir. By Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, Brandon, Otley, & Co. 1862.

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